



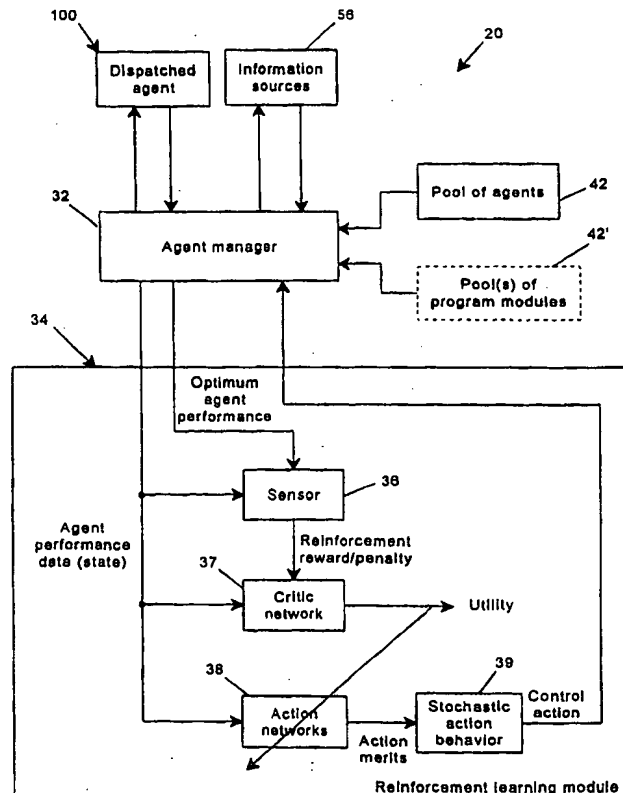
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(54) Title: MULTIPLE INTELLIGENT AGENTS HAVING VARIED DEGREES OF DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE

(57) Abstract

The performance of a given computer task is optimized by utilizing a plurality of intelligent agents (42) suited to perform the computer task but having varied degrees of domain knowledge. Based upon an objective criteria that may be determined for a given situation, one of the plurality of intelligent agents (42) may be selected and dispatched to perform the task, thereby optimizing the performance of the computer task for a wide variety of situations.



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Description

MULTIPLE INTELLIGENT AGENTS HAVING VARIED DEGREES OF DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE

5 Cross-reference to Related Applications

This application is related to the following U.S. Patent Applications, all of which were filed on even date herewith by Bigus et al: U.S. Serial No. 08/821,935 entitled "INTELLIGENT AGENT WITH NEGOTIATION CAPABILITY AND METHOD OF
10 NEGOTIATION THEREWITH", U.S. Serial No. 08/822,119 entitled "APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR COMMUNICATING BETWEEN AN INTELLIGENT AGENT AND CLIENT COMPUTER PROCESS USING DISGUISED MESSAGES" and U.S. Serial No. 08/822,993 entitled "APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR
15 OPTIMIZING THE PERFORMANCE OF COMPUTER TASKS USING INTELLIGENT AGENT WITH MULTIPLE PROGRAM MODULES HAVING VARIED DEGREES OF DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE". The disclosures of all of these applications are hereby incorporated by reference herein.

Field of the Invention

20 The invention is generally related to intelligent agent computer programs executable on computer systems and the like, and in particular, the use of such agents for performing specific tasks in a computer system.

Background of the Invention

25 Since the advent of the first electronic computers in the 1940's, computers have continued to handle a greater variety of increasingly complex tasks. Advances in semiconductors and other hardware components have evolved to the point that current low-end desktop computers can now handle tasks that once required roomfuls of computers.

30 Computer programs, which are essentially the sets of instructions that control the operation of a computer to perform tasks, have also grown increasingly complex and powerful. While early computer programs were limited to

performing only basic mathematical calculations, current computer programs handle complex tasks such as voice and image recognition, predictive analysis and forecasting, multimedia presentation, and other tasks that are too numerous to mention.

5 However, one common characteristic of many computer programs is that the programs are typically limited to performing tasks in response to specific commands issued by an operator or user. A user therefore must often know the specific controls, commands, etc. required to perform specific
10 tasks. As computer programs become more complex and feature rich, users are called upon to learn and understand more and more about the programs to take advantage of the improved functionality.

15 In addition to being more powerful, computers have also become more interconnected through private networks such as local area networks and wide area networks, and through public networks such as the Internet. This enables computers and their users to interact and share information with one another on a global scale. However, the amount of information
20 is increasing at an exponential rate, which makes it increasingly difficult for users to find specific information.

25 As a result of the dramatic increases in the both complexity of computer programs and the amount of information available to users, substantial interest has developed in the area of intelligent agent computer programs, also referred to as intelligent agents or simply agents, that operate much like software-implemented "assistants" to automate and simplify certain tasks in a way that hides their complexity from the user. With agents, a user may be able to perform tasks without
30 having to know specific sequences of commands. Similarly, a user may be able to obtain information without having to know exactly how or where to search for the information.

35 Intelligent agents are characterized by the concept of delegation, where a user, or client, entrusts the agents to handle tasks with at least a certain degree of autonomy. Intelligent agents operate with varying degrees of constraints

depending upon the amount of autonomy that is delegated to them by the user.

Intelligent agents may also have differing capabilities in terms of intelligence, mobility, agency, and user interface. Intelligence is generally the amount of reasoning and decision making that an agent possesses. This intelligence can be as simple as following a predefined set of rules, or as complex as learning and adapting based upon a user's objectives and the agent's available resources. An intelligent agent's intelligence or skill as applied to a specific field or function is referred to as domain knowledge.

Mobility is the ability to be passed through a network and execute on different computer systems. That is, some agents may be designed to stay on one computer system and may never be passed to different machines, while other agents may be mobile in the sense that they are designed to be passed from computer to computer while performing tasks at different stops along the way. User interface defines how an agent interacts with a user, if at all.

Agents have a number of uses in a wide variety of applications, including systems and network management, mobile access and management, information access and management, collaboration, messaging, workflow and administrative management, and adaptive user interfaces. Another important use for agents is in electronic commerce, where an agent may be configured to seek out other parties such as other users, computer systems and agents, conduct negotiations on behalf of their client, and enter into commercial transactions.

The relative performance of intelligent agents in handling certain tasks may vary between agents, e.g., depending upon the degree of domain knowledge possessed thereby. However, an agent which performs well when handling a particular task in one instance may not perform as well when handling other tasks, or even when handling the same type of task in other situations and under other circumstances. As a typical agent may experience a wide variety of situations when it is operating in a real world environment, a given agent will

not always be able to provide its client with optimal performance. Moreover, it is often difficult, if not impossible, to develop an agent that is capable of handling all possible situations with equally proficient results.

5 For example, in electronic commerce applications, security is a major concern. Intelligent agents may be entrusted with the authority to sell or purchase products on behalf of a client, and may be dispatched to any number of computer systems in a network to perform negotiations. Often,
10 the computer systems to which the agents are dispatched are remote to the client's system, and thus not under the direct control of the client. An agent may thus be subject to scrutiny by third parties, either through monitoring transmissions between the agent and its client, or through
15 actual scanning and reverse compiling of the program code of the agent. In some instances, the risk may be segregated into transmission risk, which is associated with the transmission media between the agent and the client, and environment risk, which is associated with the environment in which the agent is
20 resident. Each type of risk may present unique concerns for a given agent.

Beyond the clear risk of discovering confidential information such as a client's credit card or bank account number, additional risks are posed when an agent is subject to
25 scrutiny. As an example, an agent would be placed at a competitive disadvantage if any of its negotiation strategies, techniques or plans, or any specific instructions from its client, were discovered by other parties. If a message to an agent from its client indicates that the agent should offer
30 \$100, but is authorized to go as low as \$90, another party that intercepts this message immediately knows that a transaction may be completed at the lower price. Also, even if the message is not intercepted, if the agent has stored the \$90 price as its lowest authorized offer, reverse compilation or scanning
35 of the agent by another party may lead to similar results.

The degree of domain knowledge such as autonomy granted to an agent by its client, and the remaining domain

knowledge retained by the client, may vary significantly for different agents. In general, however, the more domain knowledge that is imparted to an agent, the greater the security risk presented to the agent and its client.

5 Often, a tradeoff must be made between absolutely secure agent transactions with prohibitively high costs, and less secure agent transactions with acceptable costs. The greatest security would be obtained when most, if not all, of the domain knowledge for conducting negotiations is retained
10 by the client, with only a limited intermediary agent sent out to relay messages between the client and the other party being negotiated with. However, this configuration would present significant time and cost burdens on the client since all decision making would remain with the client, and since
15 multiple messages would likely need to be transmitted between the client and the other party. Given these likely burdens, there would be little, if any, benefit in utilizing an agent at all. This would especially be the case in operating environments where the security risks are known to be small.

20 Security risks are also present for other applications of intelligent agents. For example, a client may have developed an agent with a unique search engine that greatly outperforms its competitors' designs. In certain operating environments, the agent may be more likely to be
25 intercepted and copied by competitors -- a situation that the client would prefer to avoid. However, without an agent mechanism that appropriately balances cost and security, the industry will continue to be limited by today's solutions.

Summary of the Invention

30 The invention addresses these and other problems associated with the prior art in providing a manner of optimizing the performance of a given computer task by utilizing a plurality of intelligent agents suited to perform the computer task but having varied degrees of domain
35 knowledge. Based upon an objective criteria that is determined for a given situation, one of the plurality of intelligent

agents is selected and dispatched to perform the task. Consequently, the performance of the computer task is optimized for a wide variety of situations.

5 In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, intelligent agents having varied levels of autonomy are used to conduct negotiations, with the projected security risk for a given negotiation being used as the objective criteria by which agents are selected to conduct the negotiations. In
10 unknown or untested environments, or in environments in which known security risks are present, a limited intermediary agent may be dispatched, leaving the majority of domain knowledge such as authority to complete transactions with the client. For other environments where the security risk is known to be
15 not as great, agents having more autonomy to conduct negotiations and complete transactions independent of the client may be dispatched, thereby relieving the client of much of the burden of handling these particular negotiations. However, it should be appreciated that a vast number of
20 objective criteria for selecting different agents may be used in the alternative, and thus the invention is not limited to this particular embodiment or application.

These and other advantages and features, which characterize the invention, are set forth in the claims annexed hereto and forming a further part hereof. However, for a
25 better understanding of the invention, and of the advantages and objectives attained through its use, reference should be made to the Drawing, and to the accompanying descriptive matter, in which there is described illustrated embodiments of the invention.

30 Brief Description of the Drawing

FIGURE 1 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of an agent manager in selecting one of a plurality of intelligent agents with varied degrees of domain knowledge to perform a computer task, consistent with the invention.

35 FIGURE 2 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of an agent manager in selecting within an intelligent agent

one or more of a plurality of program modules with varied degrees of domain knowledge to perform a computer task, consistent with the invention.

FIGURE 3 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of an intelligent agent in selecting one or more of a plurality of program modules therein having varied degrees of domain knowledge to perform a computer task, consistent with the invention.

FIGURE 4 is a block diagram of a networked computer system environment for use with the illustrated embodiments of the invention.

FIGURE 5 is a block diagram of the networked computer system of Fig. 4, illustrating the interaction between intelligent agents therein.

FIGURE 6 is another block diagram of the networked computer system of Fig. 4, illustrating in greater detail the primary components in the client and remote computer systems.

FIGURE 7 is a block diagram of an exemplary agent manager and reinforcement learning module consistent with the invention, and for use in the selection of one of a plurality of agents having varied degrees of domain knowledge.

FIGURE 8 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of a semi-autonomous agent consistent with invention.

FIGURE 9 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of a fully-dependent agent consistent with invention.

FIGURE 10 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of a fully-autonomous agent consistent with invention.

FIGURE 11 is a block diagram of an exemplary intelligent agent having multiple program modules of varied degrees of domain knowledge.

FIGURE 12 is a block diagram of another exemplary intelligent agent constructed from program modules from one or more pools of program modules.

Detailed Description of the Illustrated Embodiments

The embodiments of the invention are principally directed to optimizing the performance of computer tasks by intelligent agents in a wide variety of situations.

5 Intelligent agents are computer programs which have been delegated a degree of autonomy but which are limited to operating within constraints defined by their client (which may be, for example, another agent; a computer program, application or system; or an individual interacting with the agent through
10 a computer -- hereinafter a client computer process). A subset of such agents which are capable of being passed between and operating in different applications or computer systems are referred to as mobile agents. In certain circumstances, the functions of a mobile agent, combined with the functions of an
15 agent manager program that is resident in a client's computer system and interacts with the mobile agent, may cooperatively be considered as portions of a single intelligent agent where the domain knowledge has been allocated between home and mobile portions. However, as used herein, the term agent may be
20 considered to include simply a portion or module of an agent resident in a computer system irrespective of whether any portion of the functionality for the agent as a whole is resident on another computer system or in another computer process.

25 In general, an agent has the ability to sense, recognize and act. These functions are typically embodied in a number of components, including an engine, a knowledge component, an adapters component, a library, and a view component. Generally, the engine controls the overall
30 operation of an agent and functions as the "brains" of the agent, and the knowledge component stores information that is representative of the acquired knowledge of the agent. The adapters component handles interaction between an agent and external objects, thereby functioning as the mechanism through
35 which the agent "senses" and interacts with its environment. A library persistently stores the information utilized by the knowledge component, and the view component provides the human

interface, if any, for an agent, e.g., for supplying instructions to the agent.

Moreover, as discussed above, agents may have varied degrees of domain knowledge -- that is, intelligence and/or skills applied to a specific field or function, typically applied to a particular computer task. This may be exhibited through greater or lesser degrees of autonomy or authority, alternate processing strategies, different types and/or amounts of stored information, different sources of information, different capabilities (e.g., monitoring functionality vs. monitoring and response functionality), different goals or objective functions, different inputs or sensed values to which an agent may be responsive, alternate logic implementations (e.g., neural networks vs. procedural logic), etc.

For example, in the illustrated embodiments discussed in greater detail below, domain knowledge is represented in part by the degree of autonomy granted to an agent to conduct negotiations in electronic commerce applications as well as the inputs to which the agent is responsive and the knowledge present in the agent. In addition, in other electronic commerce applications, domain knowledge may represent different manners or strategies for achieving a desired goal, e.g., optimizing a negotiation strategy for one agent to maximize profit, while optimizing a strategy for another agent to maximize the number of completed transactions. Domain knowledge in such applications may also be market dependent, e.g., where agents are optimized for automobile markets, stock markets, etc.

As another example, domain knowledge may represent a particular indexing or searching algorithm used by a data mining agent, e.g., where one particular searching algorithm may work better for legal cases while another may work better for technical documents. In other data mining applications, domain knowledge for one type of agent may include only the ability to monitor for problems, e.g., looking for low stock or late deliveries in an inventory monitoring agent. In other agents, the domain knowledge may also include the ability to

respond, e.g., in the above inventory application, ordering low stock items, ordering alternates for late deliveries, or canceling orders when sales are low.

Domain knowledge may also simply represent different manners of performing the same or similar general task, e.g., for the purpose of disguising the identity of the agents' client, since differently-configured agents may present different characteristics when scanned by third parties. For example, this may permit differently-configured agents to be dispatched from a single client to conduct negotiations with a single party so that the agents play off one another to obtain more favorable results for the client.

Intelligent agents are typically programmed to handle particular computer tasks, which may include practically any operation performed on a computer. For example, in electronic commerce applications, the computer tasks for which agents are programmed to handle are typically that of conducting negotiations and completing transactions. For data mining applications, the computer tasks may be the indexing or retrieval of desired information from one or more databases.

Consistent with the invention, one or more objective criteria are used in the selection of one of a plurality of agents, or alternatively, one of a plurality of program modules in an agent, such that a given computer task is handled with optimal performance for its given situation. The plurality of agents (or program modules) are all configured to handle a common general computer task (e.g., "buy a car", "get me everything you can find out about company X", etc.), although the relative performance, capabilities, manners, and mechanisms by which the different agents (or program modules) operate to handle the task may nonetheless differ.

A program module (or mechanism) may be considered to include any function, object, or block of program code configured to perform a given computer task. A suitable objective criteria may represent practically any testable or measurable variable or variables that varies in different

situations to which an agent may be exposed, and that may affect an agent's relative performance under those situations.

For example, in the illustrated embodiments discussed in greater detail below, the objective criteria is the perceived risk to an agent dispatched to a remote computer system, whether due to known risks or due to a lack of knowledge as to the risk inherent in an untested environment. The objective criteria may also include relative compute or transmission speeds, or the perceived risk of a particular transmission media, which may be used to determine whether domain knowledge related to disguising or encrypting messages is implemented in a dispatched agent.

Other examples of objective criteria may include the source of information for data mining applications (e.g., particular domains or databases, or types of data), user approval or feedback (e.g., a qualitative assessment of performance by a user), and profits or costs for electronic commerce applications, among others.

Selection of agents or program modules within agents based upon the objective criteria will vary depending upon the particular objective criteria and types of situations to which the agent(s) may be exposed. For example, for the illustrated embodiments discussed in greater detail below, the risk to an agent may be tested based upon the IP address of the remote system to which an agent is to be dispatched, and any identifying information about the other party to a negotiation, among others. Separate risk factors may also be monitored for the transmission media and the agent's resident environment such that domain knowledge specific to each type of risk may be separately utilized as necessary.

For data mining applications, the source of information could be tested based upon the IP address of the database being searched, the type of information being sought, etc. In electronic commerce and other applications, the reliability of data could also be tested by looking at the source thereof (e.g., prices retrieved from a bulletin board may be more reliable than prices quoted in a magazine article),

and/or by comparing the similarity of the data to the type of information being sought. Also, the volatility of a market or the type, quantity or value of particular classes of goods may be tested (e.g., a car buying agent may warrant or require a more aggressive negotiation strategy than a compact disc buying agent).

In addition, selection based upon an objective criteria may occur dynamically, and may even be updated from time to time. For example, an agent may be configured to dynamically select program modules in response to changing circumstances such as changes in market conditions, changes in size, speed, or other capacity of a remote site, and new input from a client (e.g., as related to information that is otherwise unavailable to an agent while resident in a remote system), among others.

Agents or program modules may be matched with particular values of an objective criteria to assist in the selection of agents or program modules. The matching may be as simple as a mapping or table matching agents/program modules and values of the objective criteria, or may include predictive and interpretive logic such as provided by factor weighting, neural networks, expert systems, fuzzy logic systems, etc. to attempt to select the most appropriate agent/program module even when no direct match exists for a given value of the objective criteria.

Moreover, selection based upon the objective criteria may be adaptively controlled. For example, the actual results and relative performance of agents dispatched to perform particular tasks may be analyzed and used to modify the selection of agents for given values of the objective criteria. To this extent, a reinforcement learning module, implemented for example in a neural network, may be particularly well suited for use in agent or program module selection consistent with the invention.

As discussed above, the objective criteria may be used to select between a plurality of agents, or between a plurality of program modules in an agent, that have varied

degrees of domain knowledge. The program flow for dispatching one of a plurality of agents based upon an objective criteria is illustrated by agent manager 200 in Fig. 1. In block 201, a request to perform a task is received, and in block 202 the
5 objective criteria is tested by the agent manager. Next, in block 204, an agent is selected, based upon the objective criteria, from a pool of agents having varied degrees of domain knowledge. In block 206, the selected agent is dispatched to perform its task, and in block 208, the performance of the
10 agent upon completion of the task is optionally analyzed if adaptive agent selection is utilized.

Similarly, the program flow for selecting one or more of a plurality of program modules based upon an objective criteria is illustrated by agent manager 210 in Fig. 2. In
15 block 211, a request to perform a task is received, and in block 212 the objective criteria is tested by the agent manager.

Next, in block 214, one or more program modules are selected, based upon the objective criteria, from a plurality
20 of program modules having varied degrees of domain knowledge. In some embodiments, one of a plurality of available program modules may be selected. For example, program modules may have duplicate functionality that is implemented in alternate manners. In such instances, only one module may be selected.

25 In other embodiments, individual program modules may have additive or non-overlapping functionality so that multiple program modules (e.g., a subset of program modules) are selected in a given agent. For example, one program module may provide basic domain knowledge, with additional program modules
30 selected as necessary to add additional domain knowledge to more sophisticated agents.

In addition, the agent may need to be configured for proper execution of the appropriate program module or modules. For example, if an agent is provided with both selected and
35 non-selected program modules (e.g., where duplicative functionality is provided by different alternative modules), an agent may be configured by initializing, sending a message

or setting a variable in the agent specifying which program module or modules to execute. In the alternative, an agent may be constructed from component parts prior to its dispatch, whereby the agent may be configured by bundling all of the selected program modules with any necessary components that are generic to all of an agents' permutations.

Next, in block 216, the configured agent is dispatched to perform its task, and in block 218, the performance of the agent upon completion of the task is optionally analyzed if adaptive selection is utilized.

It should also be appreciated that the functions of testing the objective criteria, selecting agents or agent program modules based upon the objective criteria, and/or analyzing the performance of agents need not be performed by an agent manager or other computer process resident in the client computer system, but may be performed by any suitable evaluation module or program. In addition, performance analyzation may also rely on a user's subjective assessment. A separate agent may be utilized as an evaluation module to perform any or all of these functions. Also, any of these functions may be implemented in the agent that has been dispatched to perform a task, whereby the agent includes an evaluation module.

For example, as illustrated in Fig. 3, an agent 220 may receive a task request in block 221, test the objective criteria in block 222, select the appropriate program module in block 224 and execute the selected program module in block 226 to perform the task. In addition, the agent may analyze its performance in block 228 if desired. The above-described configuration has a number of benefits. For example, in electronic commerce applications, an agent could be dispatched with a task to seek out negotiations on multiple remote systems, whereby the agent would have the ability to dynamically determine the risk at each remote system and alter its behavior accordingly.

Exemplary Hardware/Software Environment

A representative hardware environment suitable for use with the illustrated embodiments of the invention is illustrated in Fig. 4, where a networked computer system 10 generally includes one or more computer systems, e.g., single-user computer systems 16, 18 and multi-user computer systems 20, 60, coupled through a network 15. Multi-user computer system 20 typically includes one or more servers 25 to which one or more single-user computers 22 may be networked through a separate network 24. Similarly, multi-user computer system 20 typically includes one or more servers 65 coupled to one or more single-user computer systems 62 through a network 64. Network 15 may represent any type of networked interconnection, including but not limited to local-area, wide-area, wireless, and public networks (e.g., the Internet).

It is anticipated that agents consistent with the invention may originate in and be resident from time to time on any of the above-mentioned computer systems. One possible distinction between the computer systems for the purposes of the invention may be whether each is a client or a remote system relative to a particular agent. For example, Fig. 5 illustrates an embodiment of computer system 10 where multi-user computer system 20 is a client system, and multi-user computer system 60 is a remote system.

A client system will hereinafter refer to a computer system that provides an agent a certain level of security from manipulation by other parties when the agent is resident on the system. The client system is also the computer system from which management of the agent is typically handled. The agent typically but not necessarily will also originate from the client system.

A remote system, on the other hand, will hereinafter refer to a computer system that is typically not capable of providing a desired level of security for an agent, generally because the computer system is not under the control of the client. It is typically while resident on a remote system that an agent runs the greatest risk of being scanned or reverse

compiled, or of having communications intercepted or monitored, by other parties.

The various embodiments described hereinafter have principal uses in electronic commerce applications, where agents are configured to negotiate commercial transactions, generally in the role of buying or selling agents. The agents may negotiate with other agents, other computer systems, or even other individuals. The agents may interact one-on-one, or may be capable of operating within a marketplace of multiple agents, along the lines of a stock or commodity market. Computer systems having the ability to host agents for interaction therebetween include negotiating programs of varying sophistication and are hereinafter referred to as agent hosts. However, it should be appreciated that the invention applies equally to other applications of intelligent agents, and thus should not be limited specifically to electronic commerce applications.

Fig. 5 illustrates a mobile intelligent agent 100 which communicates with an agent manager 32 in client system 20. During negotiation with another party such as negotiating agent 95, mobile agent 100 is resident on remote system 60. It should be appreciated that remote system 60 may be the client for agent 95, or may also be considered to be remote relative to this agent as well.

An exemplary functional design of networked computer system 10 for implementing various embodiments of the invention is illustrated in Fig. 6. Server 25 of client system 20 generally includes a central processing unit (CPU) 28 coupled to a memory 30 and storage 40 over a bus 54. A local area network interface is provided at 52, and an interface to remote system 60 over external network 15 is provided through interface 50. Agent manager program 32 is resident in memory 30, as is a reinforcement learning module 34 that enables the agent manager to adaptively optimize the performance of tasks. Storage 40 includes one or more agents 42 (of which may include agent 100, for example), which are computer programs or modules that may be retrieved and used locally within system 20, or

dispatched to remote systems to execute and perform tasks on behalf of the client system. Storage 40 also includes an agent mission database 44 which may track agent operations and the relative success or failure thereof.

5 Server 65 of remote system 60 also includes a CPU 68 coupled to a memory 70, storage 80, external network connection 90 and local network connection 92 over a bus 94. An agent host program 72 is resident in memory 70 to handle interactions between agents resident in the remote system. Typically, the
10 agent host program is an asynchronous message/event driven environment that provides a common platform over which agent computer programs execute and interact, much like an operating system. The agent host is also capable of permitting messages to be sent between agents and their clients. Memory 70 also
15 includes a negotiating program 74 which operates as the both parties in transactions with agent 100, which may be another agent, a market or bulletin board application, or even an interface program through which an individual interacts with agent 100. Storage 80 maintains a transaction history database
20 82 which logs the transactions completed on the server.

 Servers 25, 65 may be, for example, AS/400 midrange computers from International Business Machines Corporation. However, it should be appreciated that the hardware embodiments described herein are merely exemplary, and that a multitude of
25 other hardware platforms and configurations may be used in the alternative.

 Moreover, while the invention has and hereinafter will be described in the context of fully functioning computer systems, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the
30 various embodiments of the invention are capable of being distributed as a program product in a variety of forms, and that the invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media used to actually carry out the distribution. Examples of signal bearing media include but are
35 not limited to recordable type media such as floppy disks, hard disk drives, and CD-ROM's, and transmission type media such as digital and analog communications links.

Negotiating Agents with Adaptive Agent Selection

Fig. 7 illustrates an exemplary configuration of client computer system 20 for providing adaptive agent selection consistent with the invention. Agent manager 32 is coupled to a reinforcement learning module 34 through which analysis of agent performance and control of agent selection is performed. Agent manager 32 is shown coupled to a pool of agents 42 having varied degrees of domain knowledge, or alternatively, to one or more pools of program modules 42' having varied degrees of domain knowledge. A dispatched agent 100 communicates with agent manager 32 to conduct negotiations on behalf of the client.

One or more information sources 56 are also coupled to agent manager 32 to enable it to obtain the factor or factors for testing the objective criteria (in this embodiment, security or risk). Information sources 56 may include internal databases updated by manager 32 or other components in client system 20, as well as external databases.

For example, risk may be determined by maintaining a database of one or more risk factors for particular destinations, addresses or parties being negotiated with. To this extent, information about a remote system or other agents may be obtained by the agent manager, such as a name or identification, an operating system, a type of communication port, a client, a bank and/or bank account number, a homebase address, the name or identification of an agent program, the size of an agent program, where messages and other communications with an agent originate, and/or the pattern of input/output (I/O) compared to CPU cycles for I/O transmissions. Also, the agent manager may attempt to retrieve a credit card number or bank account number from an unknown agent and validate the number. Moreover, an unknown agent may be scanned and compared to other known agents, e.g., comparing the percentage of identical code, determining the language the agent was written in, or searching for unique patterns in much the same manner as a virus checking program.

Risk may also be analyzed over time based upon the actual performance of dispatched agents, e.g., by monitoring the number of dispatched agents that disappear, or the length of time between communications from dispatched agents. Also, risk may be analyzed by monitoring dispatched agents for tampering, e.g., by performing checksums or cyclic redundancy checks, analyzing binary signatures, etc. Either the agent manager or the agents themselves may be used to detect any tampering. Risk may also be analyzed by monitoring the behavior of other parties being negotiated with.

In addition, risk may be measured based upon the profitability of agents. For example, the performance of a negotiating agent may be measured in terms of the number of complete transactions, gross income of all transactions, net profit of all transactions, etc. The performance may then be offset by the costs of using the agent, e.g., in terms of the time required to complete transactions, local/remote CPU charges, communication (on-line) charges, etc. If an agent is compromised in some way, where another party gains a negotiating advantage, a negative impact on profitability would be observed.

Agent manager 32 provides inputs to reinforcement learning module 34 to permit module 34 to perform the functions of estimating risk over time and selecting agents or agent program modules. Module 34 maintains a mapping between agents/program modules and different levels or types of risk, so that an appropriate agent/program module is selected depending upon the measured level or type of risk to a dispatched agent under the current circumstances.

Agent manager 32 provides optimum agent performance data related to a desired task for which to test the objective criteria. In response, module 34 outputs a control action output back to agent manager 32 to control which agent or agent program module should be selected and dispatched for performing the given task. Also, when a dispatched agent is returned and analyzed, agent manager 32 provides actual performance data to adaptively modify the selection functionality of module 34.

In the illustrated embodiment, an adaptive heuristic critic neural network architecture is utilized in module 34 to provide adaptive reinforcement learning. The design, training and operation of an adaptive heuristic critic neural network is well known in the art. For example, one suitable development environment for performing the development and training of such a neural network is the IBM Neural Network Utility available from International Business Machines Corporation, among others.

Module 34 includes a sensor 36 which compares desired (optimum) agent performance and actual agent performance and generates a scalar reinforcement reward/penalty value therefrom. A critic network 37 provides temporal difference learning in response to the actual agent performance data and the reinforcement value from the sensor. Critic network 37 outputs a utility signal that is back propagated to a plurality of action networks 38.

An action network 38 is provided for each agent or program module. Each action network receives agent performance data and outputs therefrom an action merit signal to a stochastic action behavior block 39. Block 39 probabilistically chooses an action (here, which one of the agents or program modules to dispatch), and outputs therefrom a control action signal representative thereof to agent manager 32. Block 39 introduces randomness to agent selection to widen its search space, which has been found to improve long term performance of the module.

Module 34 adaptively modifies its selection of agents based upon the analyzed performance of a dispatched agent. If an agent performs well, sensor 36 reinforces critic network 37, which in turn reinforces the corresponding action network 38 such that it is more likely that the same agent/program module is selected under similar circumstances. On the other hand, if an agent performs poorly, sensor 36 negatively reinforces critic network 37, which in turn reduces its utility output to action networks 38 to reduce the likelihood that the same agent/program modules is selected under similar circumstances.

In the alternative, other reinforcement learning modules and algorithms may be used. For example, other neural network architectures, such as Q-Learning neural networks, Bayesian networks, dynamic programming techniques, among
5 others, may be used.

Module 34 may be initially trained in a manner known in the art, e.g., by using example training records. In the alternative, module 34 may simply be initialized with predetermined or random networks which act as a starting
10 reference point from which the module adaptively learns. The former approach often improves the quality of the initial decisions made by the module in operation.

Agent pool 42 includes a plurality of agents in which the domain knowledge thereof varies in the degree of autonomy delegated thereto during negotiations, the internal knowledge therein, and the inputs to which an agent is responsive thereto. At one extreme, a simple intermediary agent, or fully dependent agent, may have little domain knowledge in that the agent merely serves the function of passing messages between
15 a client and another party to a negotiation, such that authority for determining offers, accepting or rejecting offers, implementing negotiation strategies, etc. rests fully with the client. At the other extreme, a fully autonomous agent may be provided with the basic parameters for a desired
20 transaction and thereafter entrusted with the authority to complete such a transaction free from any additional input on the part of the client. Between these extremes, one or more additional agents, referred to as semi-autonomous agents, may be entrusted with the ability to conduct limited negotiations.
25 One possible semi-autonomous agent may be authorized to conduct negotiations for a limited number of offer iterations, but with final authority for approving an agreed-upon transaction still resting with the client. Other possible degrees of domain knowledge between the extremes are also possible.

35 Fig. 8 illustrates an exemplary program flow for negotiation with a semi-autonomous agent which has authority to negotiate with another party with limits on the offer amount

and the number of iterations (offers made by the agent) that the agent can undertake on its own. The interaction between the agent and an agent manager on a client system, and the other party being negotiated with (another agent, computer process or system, or individual interacting through a computer), is also illustrated.

For the semi-autonomous agent, negotiations are instituted after the agent manager selects the agent from the agent pool and dispatches the agent, as illustrated in blocks 130 and 131. It should be appreciated that the agent may be dispatched with a desired transaction or transactions which the client wishes to complete (including information such as desired quantity, description of goods/services to be sold/purchased, etc.), as well as any other constraints placed upon the agent by the manager (e.g., the number of negotiation iterations to process, a maximum or minimum limit on the amount to offer, etc.). In the alternative, some or all of this information may be relayed to the agent at a later time by the agent manager.

Next, in block 132, the agent gathers information after it has been dispatched to the remote system. For example, the agent may poll a bulletin board or market for outstanding offers, or may attempt to find and initiate negotiations with another party, e.g., another computer system, another agent, or an individual interacting through a computer system. The agent may also simply wait for incoming offers from other parties. Block 132 also performs the functions of processing messages from other parties and from the agent manager.

Next, in response to input received by the agent, a decision is made in block 134. It is in this block that a negotiation strategy of the agent is implemented, whereby the agent determines, based upon the input it receives, whether and how to proceed in negotiations with another party.

Generally, one of three actions may be instituted in response to block 134. First, as illustrated by block 136, a message may be sent to the other party, e.g., indicating

acceptance or rejection of an outstanding offer, issuing an offer or counteroffer, terminating negotiations, requesting that the other party wait, etc. The other party receives the message at block 138 and processes it at block 140, typically
5 issuing a response message back to the agent. Control then returns to block 132 to process the response message from the other party.

Second, as illustrated by block 142, the agent may decide to send a message back to the agent manager. The agent
10 manager then receives the message at block 144, processes the message in block 146 and sends a response message back to the agent in block 148. In block 150, the agent receives the message and passes control to block 132 to process the response message from the agent manager. Also, as disclosed in U.S.
15 Patent Application Serial No. 08/822,119, entitled "APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR COMMUNICATING BETWEEN AN INTELLIGENT AGENT AND CLIENT COMPUTER PROCESS USING DISGUISED MESSAGES" (which has been incorporated by reference), the messages between the agent and its manager may be disguised to impede scrutiny by third
20 parties.

Third, as illustrated by block 152, the agent may decide to leave the remote system and return to its client system, e.g., after completion of a successful transaction or after termination of an unsuccessful negotiation. An agent may
25 "leave" when its program code is moved or transmitted from the remote system to the client system. In the alternative, an agent may transmit any necessary information (e.g., domain knowledge and/or results) to the client system and terminate on the remote system.

30 The return of the agent is illustrated in block 154. Then, in block 156, the performance of the agent may be analyzed in the manner discussed above.

Fig. 9 illustrates an exemplary program flow for negotiation with a fully-dependent agent which acts principally
35 as an intermediary with no authority to negotiate with another party without specific instructions from the agent manager. As with the semi-autonomous agent, negotiations are instituted

after the agent manager selects the agent from the agent pool and dispatches the agent, as illustrated in blocks 160 and 162. Next, in block 164, the agent gathers information after it has been dispatched to the remote system. Block 164 also performs the functions of processing messages from other parties.

Next, in response to input received by the agent (typically as a result of an offer being received from another party), a message is sent to the agent manager in block 166. The agent manager then receives the message at block 168, processes the message in block 170 and sends a response message back to the agent in block 172. As with the semi-autonomous agent, messages between the agent and agent manager may be disguised to impede scrutiny by third parties.

Next, in block 174, the agent receives the message and passes control to block 176 to process the instruction provided in the response message. Generally, one of two actions may be instituted in response to block 176. First, as illustrated by block 178, a message may be sent to the other party, e.g., indicating acceptance or rejection of an outstanding offer, issuing an offer or counteroffer, terminating negotiations, requesting that the other party wait, etc. The other party receives the message at block 180 and processes it at block 182, typically issuing a response message back to the agent. Control then returns to block 164 to process the response message from the other party.

Second, as illustrated by block 184, the agent may decide to leave the remote system and return to its client system, e.g., after completion of a successful transaction or after termination of an unsuccessful negotiation. The return of the agent is illustrated in block 186. Then, in block 188, the performance of the agent may be analyzed in the manner discussed above.

Fig. 10 illustrates an exemplary program flow for negotiation with a fully-autonomous agent which has full authority to conduct negotiations with little or no supervision by the agent manager. As with the semi-autonomous agent, negotiations are instituted after the agent manager selects the

agent from the agent pool and dispatches the agent, as illustrated in blocks 190 and 191. Next, in block 192, the agent gathers information after it has been dispatched to the remote system. Block 192 also performs the functions of processing messages from other parties.

Next, in response to input received by the agent (typically as a result of an offer being received from another party), control passes to block 193 to make a decision based upon the inputs to the agent. It is in this block that a negotiation strategy of the agent is implemented, whereby the agent determines, based upon the input it receives, whether and how to proceed in negotiations with another party.

Generally, one of two actions may be instituted in response to block 193. First, as illustrated by block 194, a message may be sent to the other party, e.g., indicating acceptance or rejection of an outstanding offer, issuing an offer or counteroffer, terminating negotiations, requesting that the other party wait, etc. The other party receives the message at block 195 and processes it at block 196, typically issuing a response message back to the agent. Control then returns to block 192 to process the response message from the other party.

Second, as illustrated by block 197, the agent may decide to leave the remote system and return to its client system, e.g., after completion of a successful transaction or after termination of an unsuccessful negotiation. The return of the agent is illustrated in block 198. Then, in block 199, the performance of the agent may be analyzed in the manner discussed above.

Any number of negotiation strategies and features may be incorporated into any of the agents in agent pool 42. For example, U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/821,935, entitled "INTELLIGENT AGENT WITH NEGOTIATION CAPABILITY AND METHOD OF NEGOTIATION THEREWITH", which has been incorporated by reference, discloses a suitable negotiation strategy which relies on the previous and current offers from the agent as well as the previous and current prices offered by the other

party. A number of additional negotiation features implemented in the aforementioned application may also be used, including dynamic value determination, disguising negotiation strategy by randomizing an agent's behavior, and limiting unproductive negotiations by constraining an agent's behavior, among others. Other negotiation strategies and features may also be used consistent with the invention.

Moreover, any of the agents in agent pool 42 may be implemented using neural networks for implementing decision making and/or message disguising, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/822,119, entitled "APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR COMMUNICATING BETWEEN AN INTELLIGENT AGENT AND CLIENT COMPUTER PROCESS USING DISGUISED MESSAGES" (which has been incorporated by reference). For example, for a semi-autonomous agent, a neural network may be configured to receive the following inputs:

- other party's last price
- other party's current price
- agent's last public offer
- product characteristics
- instruction from manager:
 - increase in offer authorized
 - increase in iterations authorized
 - increase in offer not authorized
 - increase in iterations not authorized
- last message sent back to manager

In addition, the neural network may be configured to generate the following outputs:

- public price offer
- message to other party
 - make offer
 - withdraw offer
 - accept
 - reject
 - counteroffer
 - please wait
 - finished

- message to manager
 - probable acceptable alternative, do you accept
 - iterations exceeded, recommend continue
 - 5 -- iterations exceeded, recommend withdrawal
 - recommend immediate withdrawal
 - dummy transmission to motivate negotiation
 - request approval to increase offer

10 For a fully-dependent agent, a neural network may be configured to receive the following inputs:

- other party's last price
- other party's current price
- number of iterations
- agent's last public offer
- 15 - product characteristics
- instruction from manager:
 - buy or sell
 - withdraw
 - counteroffer

20 In addition, the neural network may be configured to generate the following outputs:

- public price offer
- message to other party
 - make offer
 - 25 -- withdraw offer
 - accept
 - reject
 - counteroffer
 - finished
- 30 - message to manager
 - current price offer
 - other party's current price
 - feature presence

35 For a fully-autonomous agent, a neural network may be configured to receive the following inputs:

- other party's last price
- other party's current price

- number of iterations
- agent's last public offer
- product characteristics

5 In addition, the neural network may be configured to generate the following outputs:

- public price offer
- message to other party
 - make offer
 - withdraw offer
 - 10 -- accept
 - reject
 - counteroffer
 - finished

15 Moreover, for training purposes, additional information may also be used in the generation of suitable training records for any of the above agents, although such information is not directly input to the neural network. Such information may include:

- desired price and features
- 20 - agent autonomy price range (range of prices within which agent is authorized to negotiate autonomously)
- manager approval price range (range of prices within which agent requires approval from manager)
- 25 - acceptable iterations allowed without approval

It should be appreciated that other agents implementing alternate negotiation strategies and decision making processes, and with other degrees of autonomy between
30 fully-autonomous and fully-dependent, may be used in the alternative. Moreover, it should be appreciated that other functionality may be required for the autonomous operation of any of the agents in agent pool 42, and that such additional functionality may be implemented via procedural logic and/or
35 neural networks. For example, functions such as initialization, maintenance, finding other agents or markets to interact with, etc. may also be utilized. However, as these

functions relate more to the basic operation of an agent, which is in general known in the art, these functions will not be discussed in any greater detail herein.

Referring again to Fig. 7, as discussed above, agent manager 32 may select from multiple program modules of varied degrees of domain knowledge to perform a desired computer task. Agent manager 32 may utilize an agent from pool 42 having multiple program modules with varied degrees of domain knowledge, and then configure the agent to execute a selected program module based upon the objective criteria.

For example, as shown in Fig. 11, agent manager 32 may utilize an agent 300 that includes a main module 302 which oversees the operations of the agent, and a communications module 304 that handles communications between the agent and its manager, and between the agent and other parties. Moreover, one or more additional program modules 306-308 are interconnected to main module 302 to provide alternate functionality for the agent. Program module 306 implements a semi-autonomous functionality which operates in the manner disclosed above for the semi-autonomous agent of Fig. 8. Program module 307 implements a fully-dependent functionality which operates in the manner disclosed above for the fully-dependent agent of Fig. 9. Program module 308 implements a fully-autonomous functionality which operates in the manner disclosed above for the fully-autonomous agent of Fig. 10.

Selection of which of modules 306-308 may be made by agent manager, in the manner disclosed above with reference to Fig. 7. In the alternative, selection of program modules based upon an objective criteria may be made internally within the agent, e.g., using predetermined selection criteria (e.g., to employ different negotiation strategies depending upon the time of day, etc.), or using an optional reinforcement learning module 309 which operates in a similar manner to module 34 discussed above. It should be appreciated that when selection is performed within an agent, selections may be updated from time to time to adapt the behavior of the agent in view of changing circumstances.

As also illustrated in Fig. 7, agent manager 32 may rely on one or more pools of program modules 42' to construct a task-specific agent depending upon an objective criteria. For example, as shown in Fig. 12, agent manager 32 may construct an agent 310 from a number of components. First, components which are generic to all permutations of an agent may be utilized, e.g., a main module 312 and communications module 314.

Second, components may be selected from pluralities of alternate program modules. For example, in one embodiment where the decision logic of an agent is implemented in a neural network, a pool 320 of decision logic neural network modules may be provided, with another pool 322 of price range filters used to optimize the operation of the neural network modules for different price ranges. The use of the latter pool 322 permits the modules in pool 320 to be price independent so that, when agent manager 32 is required to dispatch an agent to conduct transactions for a particular product in a particular price range, the agent manager merely selects an appropriate decision logic network module from pool 320 (e.g., semi-autonomous program module 316) and price range filter from pool 322 (e.g., price range C filter 318). Other manners of customizing the modules in pool 320 may be envisioned, e.g., selecting from different requirements filters to optimize an agent for different products. Also, both procedural and neural network implemented decision logic modules may be included in pool 320 so that, depending upon the risk to a dispatched agent, either type of logic may be utilized.

Third, instead of selecting among alternate program modules, agent manager 32 may add additive program modules to enhance the domain knowledge of the dispatched agent. For example, in one embodiment, a pool of optional modules 324 may be provided with, among other modules, a time monitor module 319 that permits the negotiation strategy of the agent to vary depending upon the time of day (e.g., for markets which tend to be more volatile at the end of the day, module 319 may implement a more conservative negotiation strategy than

otherwise employed). Other optional functionality may be implemented. For example, agent performance monitoring may optionally be included within agent 310 if desired.

5 Any number of programming languages and underlying
platforms may be utilized to implement agents consistent with
the invention. For example, Java and other object oriented
programming languages are particularly well suited for use with
agents implementing multiple program modules having varied
10 degrees of domain knowledge, as separate classes implementing
each of the alternate program modules may be interconnected
with one another in a single package.

Other modifications may be made to the illustrated
embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the
invention. Therefore, the invention lies solely in the claims
15 hereinafter appended.

Claims

1 1. A method of handling a computer task using an
2 intelligent agent, the method comprising the steps of:

3 (a) based upon an objective criteria, selecting a
4 selected intelligent agent from a plurality of intelligent
5 agents having varied degrees of domain knowledge, wherein
6 the plurality of intelligent agents are configured to
7 handle a common computer task; and

8 (b) dispatching the selected intelligent agent to
9 handle the computer task.

1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the selecting step
2 includes the step of adaptively selecting the selected
3 intelligent agent using a reinforcement learning algorithm.

1 3. The method of claim 2, further comprising the steps
2 of:

3 (a) obtaining performance information relating to
4 the performance of the selected intelligent agent in
5 handling the computer task; and

6 (b) supplying the performance information to the
7 reinforcement learning algorithm.

1 4. The method of claim 2, wherein the reinforcement
2 learning algorithm is implemented in an adaptive heuristic
3 critic neural network.

1 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the selecting step
2 includes the steps of:

3 (a) matching each of the plurality of intelligent
4 agents with a value of the objective criteria;

5 (b) determining a selected value of the objective
6 criteria; and

7 (c) selecting as the selected intelligent agent an
8 intelligent agent matching the selected value of the
9 objective criteria.

1 6. The method of claim 5, wherein the selecting step
2 further includes the step of retrieving information for a
3 selected computer task, wherein the determining step determines
4 the selected value of the objective criteria using the
5 retrieved information.

1 7. The method of claim 1, wherein each of the plurality
2 of intelligent agents is configured to conduct negotiations in
3 an electronic commerce application, and wherein the domain
4 knowledge for each of the plurality of intelligent agents is
5 related to the autonomy delegated thereto.

1 8. The method of claim 7, wherein the plurality of
2 intelligent agents includes a semi-autonomous agent, a fully-
3 autonomous agent, and a fully-dependent agent.

1 9. The method of claim 7, wherein the objective criteria
2 includes a risk that a dispatched agent is subjected to in
3 negotiations.

1 10. An apparatus for handling a computer task,
2 comprising:

3 a plurality of intelligent agents having varied
4 degrees of domain knowledge, wherein the plurality of
5 intelligent agents are configured to handle a common
6 computer task, and wherein, based upon an objective
7 criteria, a selected agent from the plurality of
8 intelligent agents is dispatched to handle the computer
9 task.

1 11. The apparatus of claim 10, further comprising an
2 agent manager configured to dispatch the selected intelligent
3 agent based upon the objective criteria.

1 12. The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising a
2 reinforcement learning module, coupled to the agent manager and
3 configured to adaptively select intelligent agents based upon
4 the performance of the plurality of intelligent agents in
5 handling the computer task.

1 13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the reinforcement
2 learning module comprises an adaptive heuristic critic neural
3 network.

1 14. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the agent manager
2 is configured to retrieve information for a selected computer
3 task, determine a selected value for the objective criteria for
4 the selected computer task, and select as the selected
5 intelligent agent one of the plurality of intelligent agents
6 which is matched with the selected value of the objective
7 criteria.

1 15. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein each of the
2 plurality of intelligent agents is configured to conduct
3 negotiations in an electronic commerce application, and wherein
4 the domain knowledge for each of the plurality of intelligent
5 agents is related to the autonomy delegated thereto.

1 16. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the plurality of
2 intelligent agents includes a semi-autonomous agent, a fully-
3 autonomous agent, and a fully-dependent agent.

1 17. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the objective
2 criteria includes a risk that a dispatched agent is subjected
3 to in negotiations.

1 18. A program product comprising:

2 (a) a program configured to handle a computer task
3 using an intelligent agent, the program comprising a
4 plurality of intelligent agents having varied degrees of
5 domain knowledge, wherein the plurality of intelligent

6 agents are configured to handle a common computer task,
7 and wherein, based upon an objective criteria, a selected
8 agent from the plurality of intelligent agents is
9 dispatched to handle the computer task; and
10 (b) a signal bearing media bearing the program.

1 19. The program product of claim 18, wherein the signal
2 bearing media is transmission type media.

1 20. The program product of claim 18, wherein the signal
2 bearing media is recordable media.

1 21. A method of handling a computer task on a remote
2 computer system using an intelligent agent, the method
3 comprising the steps of:

4 (a) determining a risk for the remote computer
5 system;

6 (b) based upon the risk for the remote computer
7 system, selecting a selected intelligent agent from a
8 plurality of intelligent agents having varied degrees of
9 domain knowledge, wherein the plurality of intelligent
10 agents are configured to handle a common computer task on
11 the remote computer system; and

12 (c) dispatching the selected intelligent agent to
13 handle the computer task.

1 22. The method of claim 21, further comprising the step
2 of matching each of the plurality of intelligent agents with
3 a risk level.

1 23. The method of claim 22, wherein the matching step
2 includes the step of adaptively matching each intelligent agent
3 based upon the actual performance of the plurality of
4 intelligent agents.

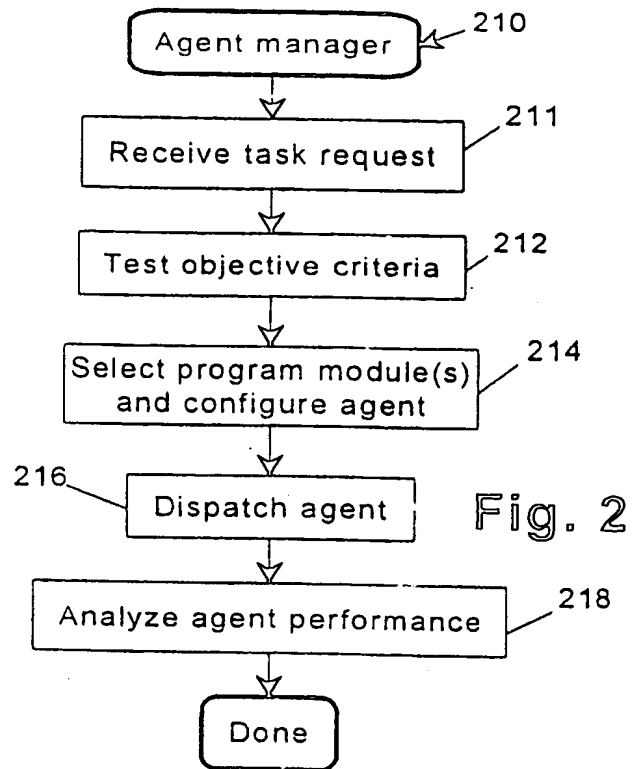
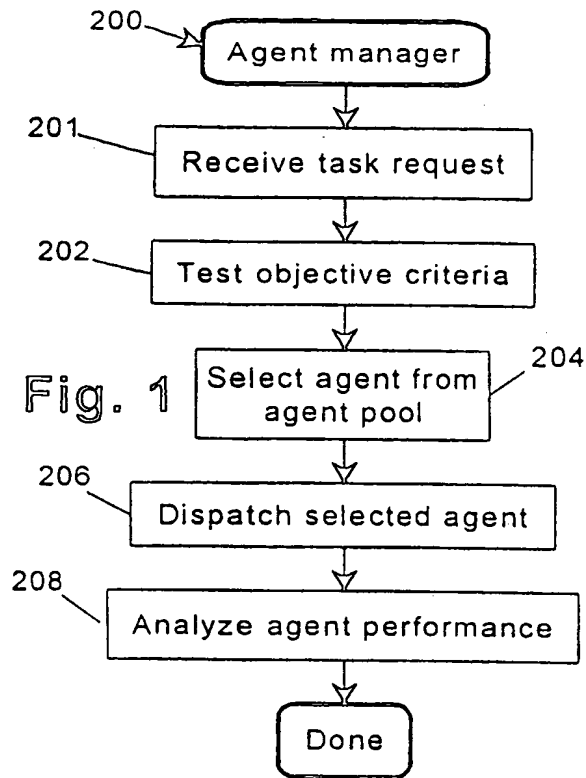
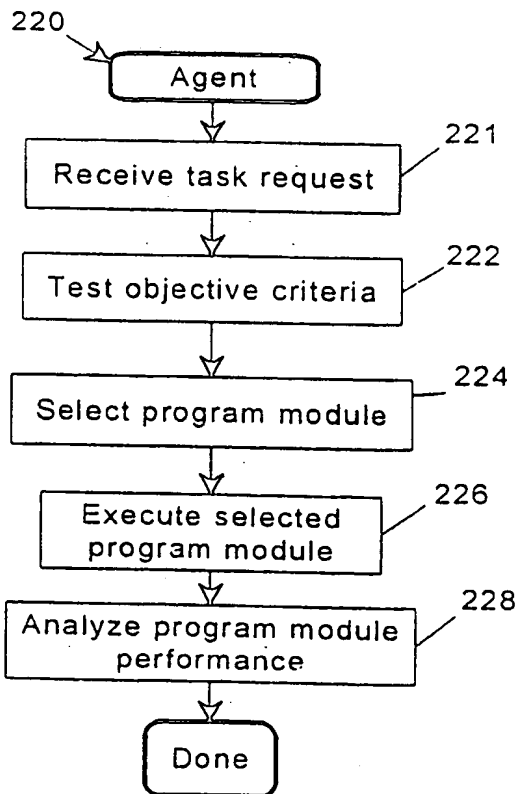
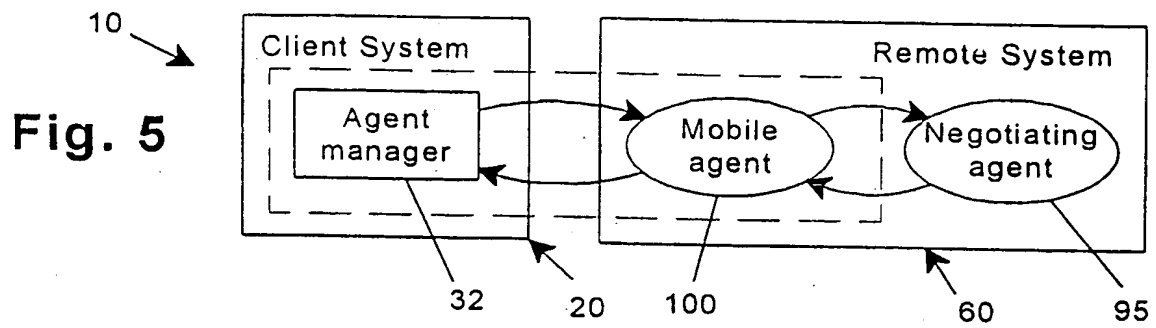
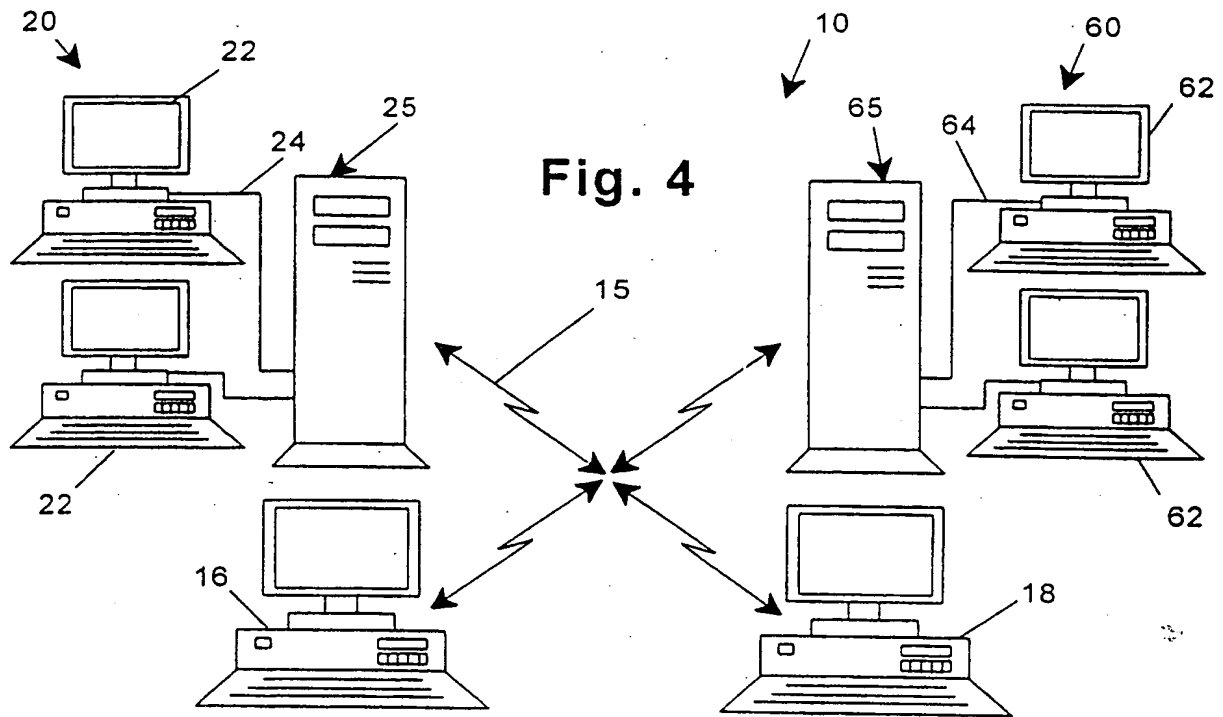
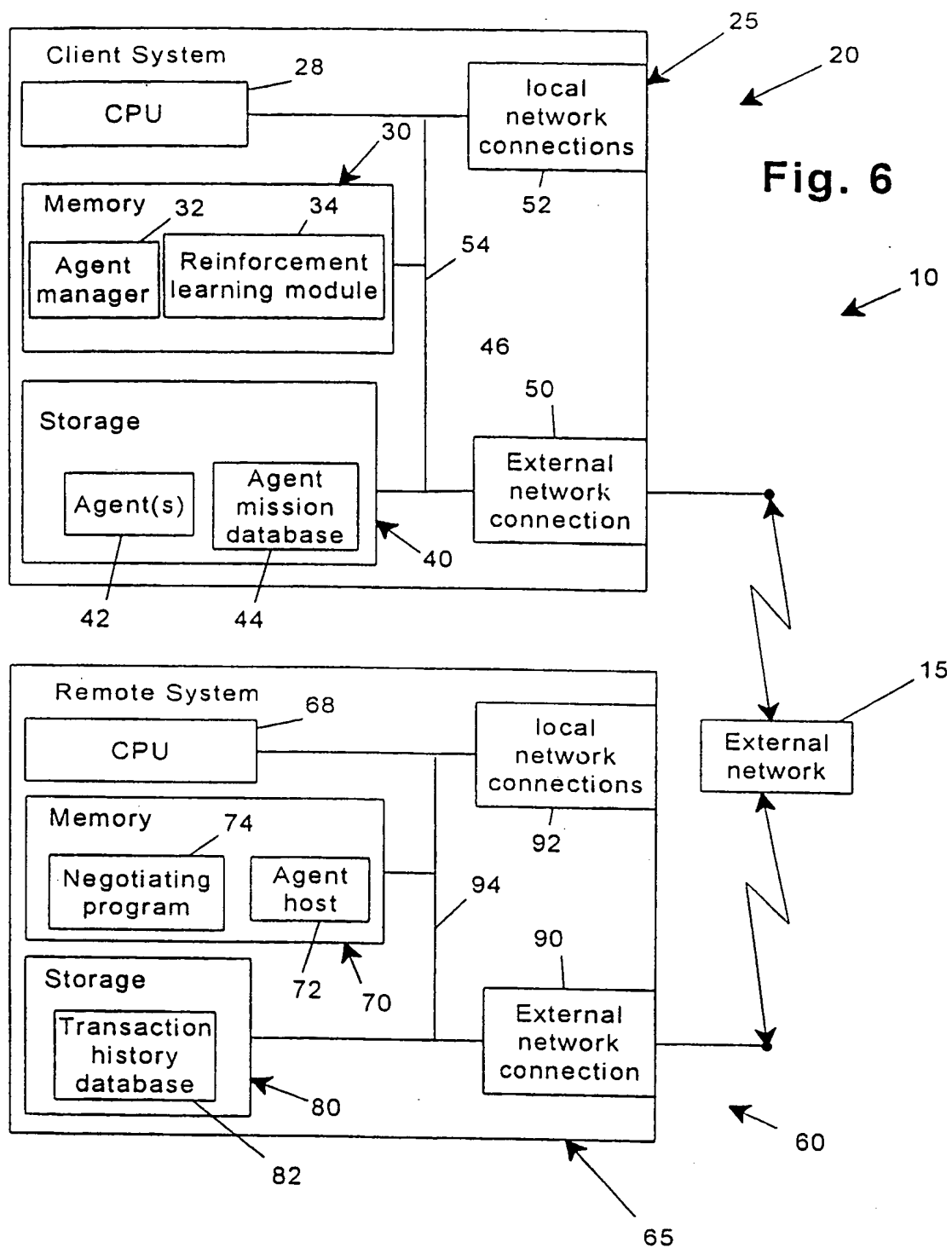
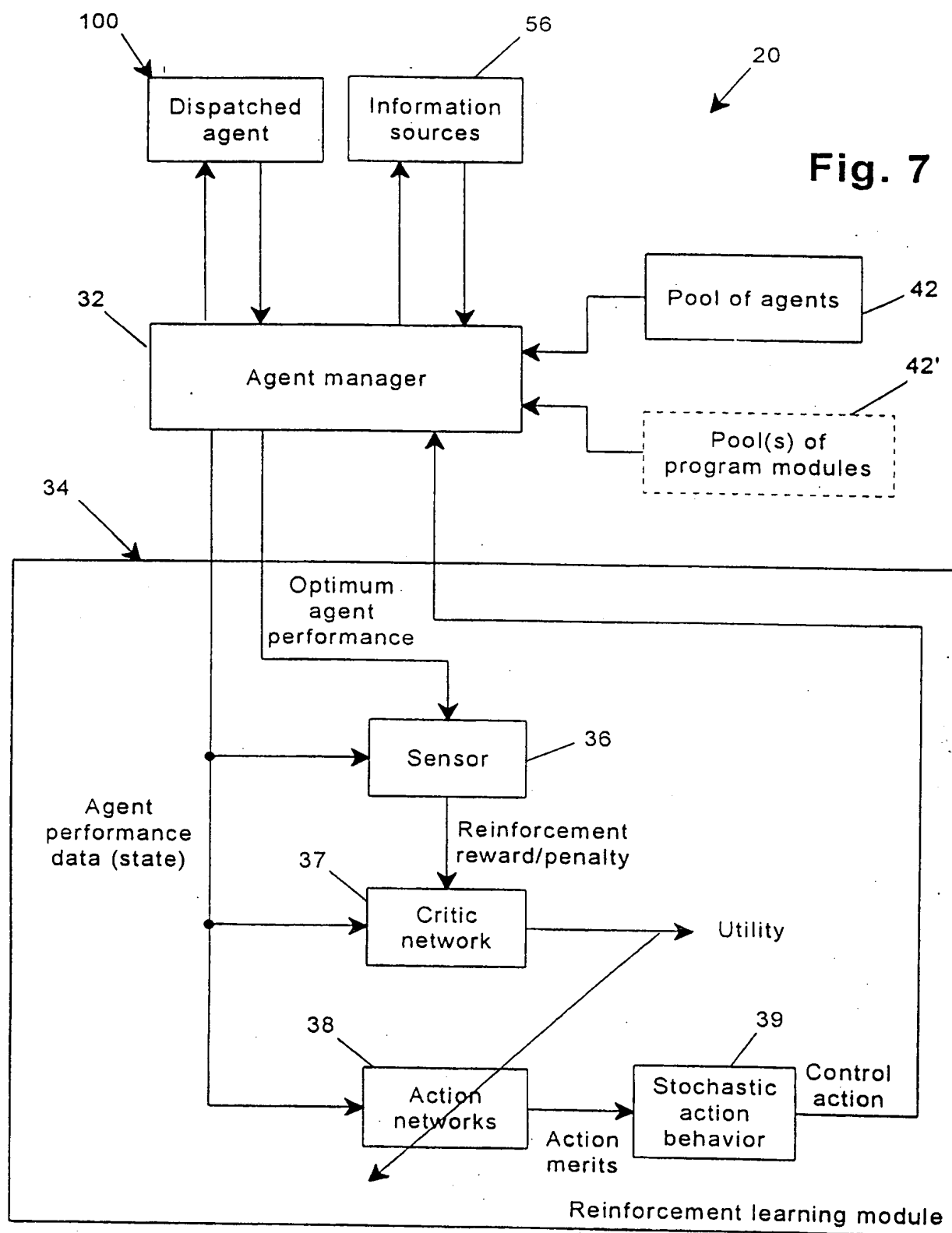


Fig. 3









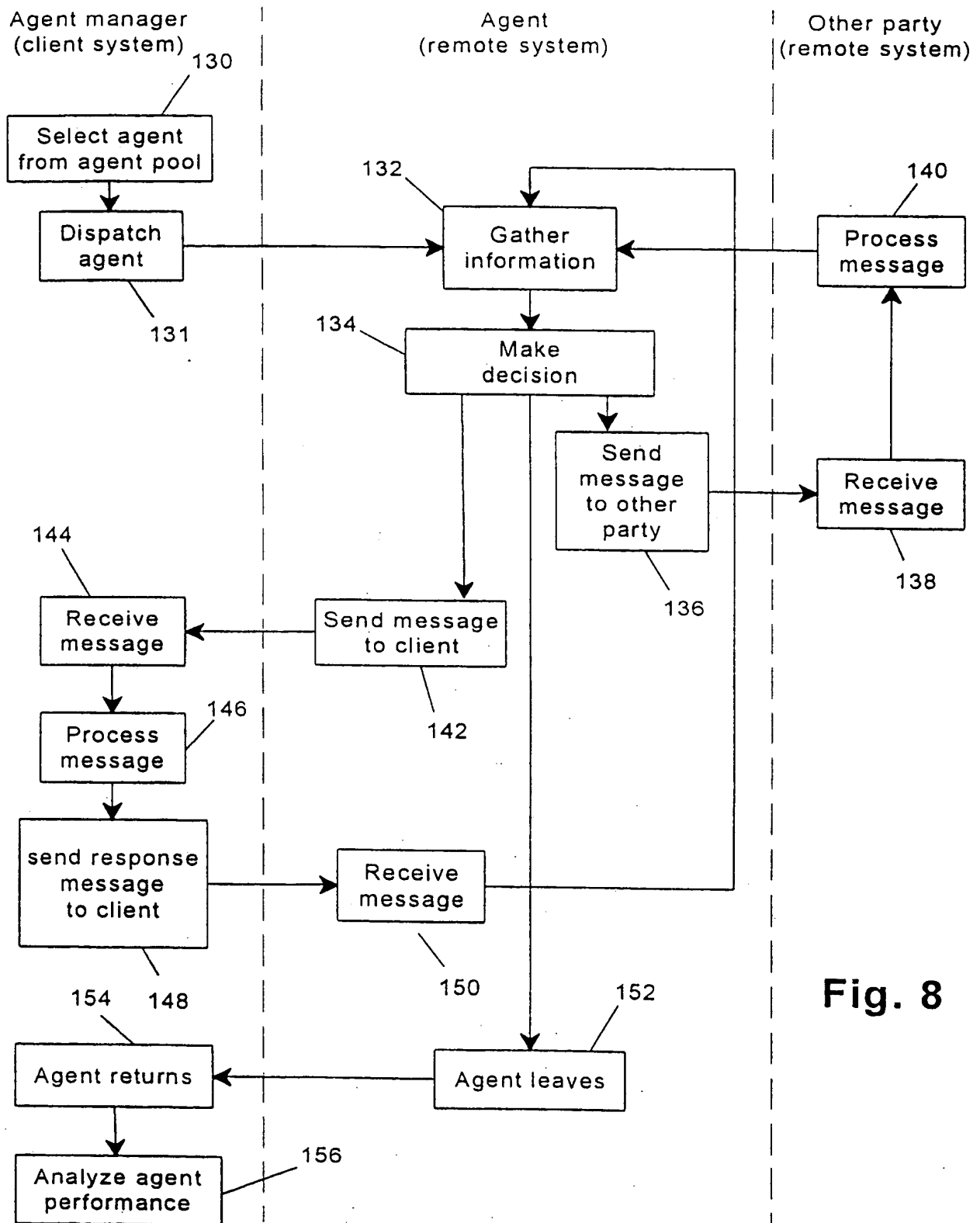
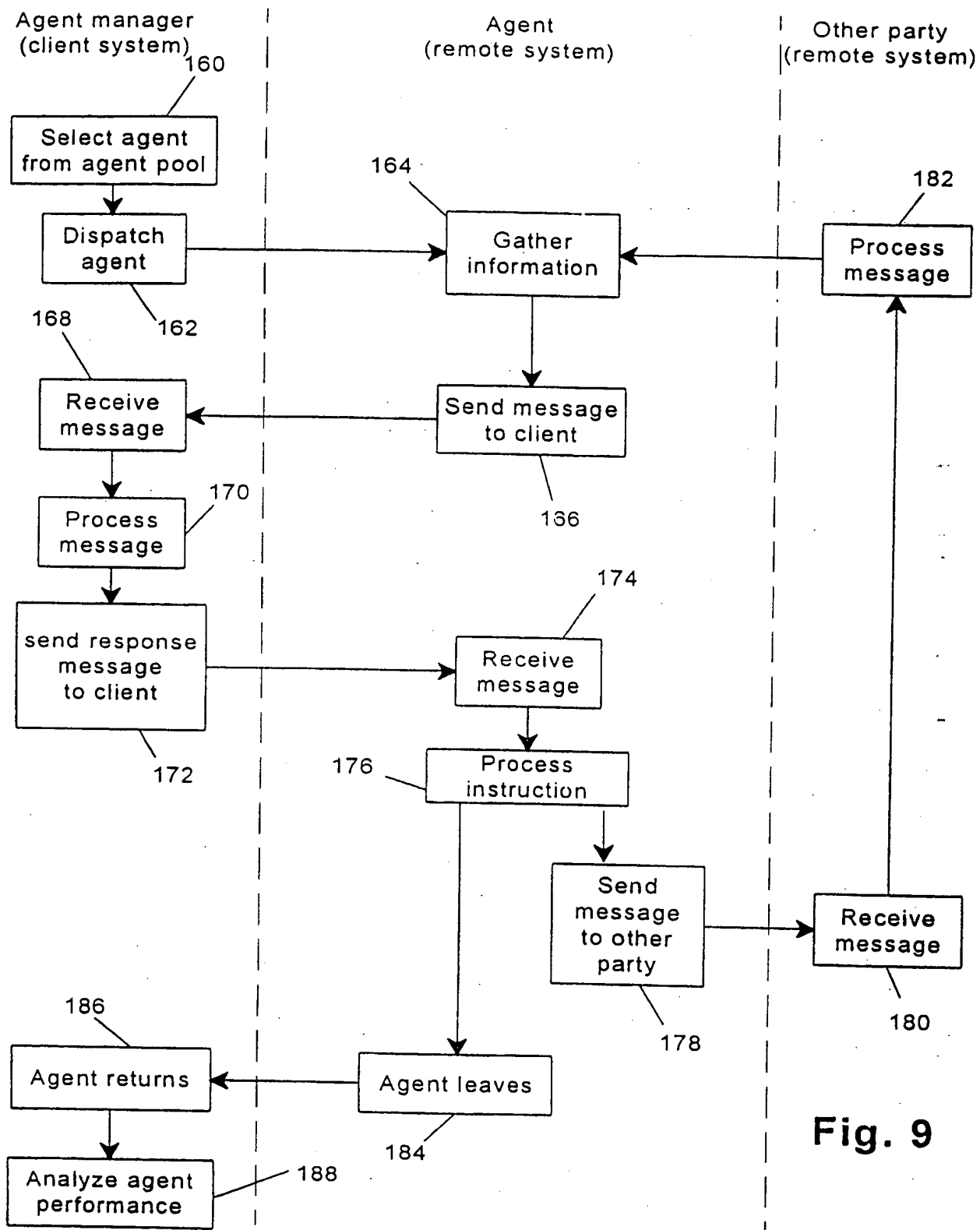


Fig. 8

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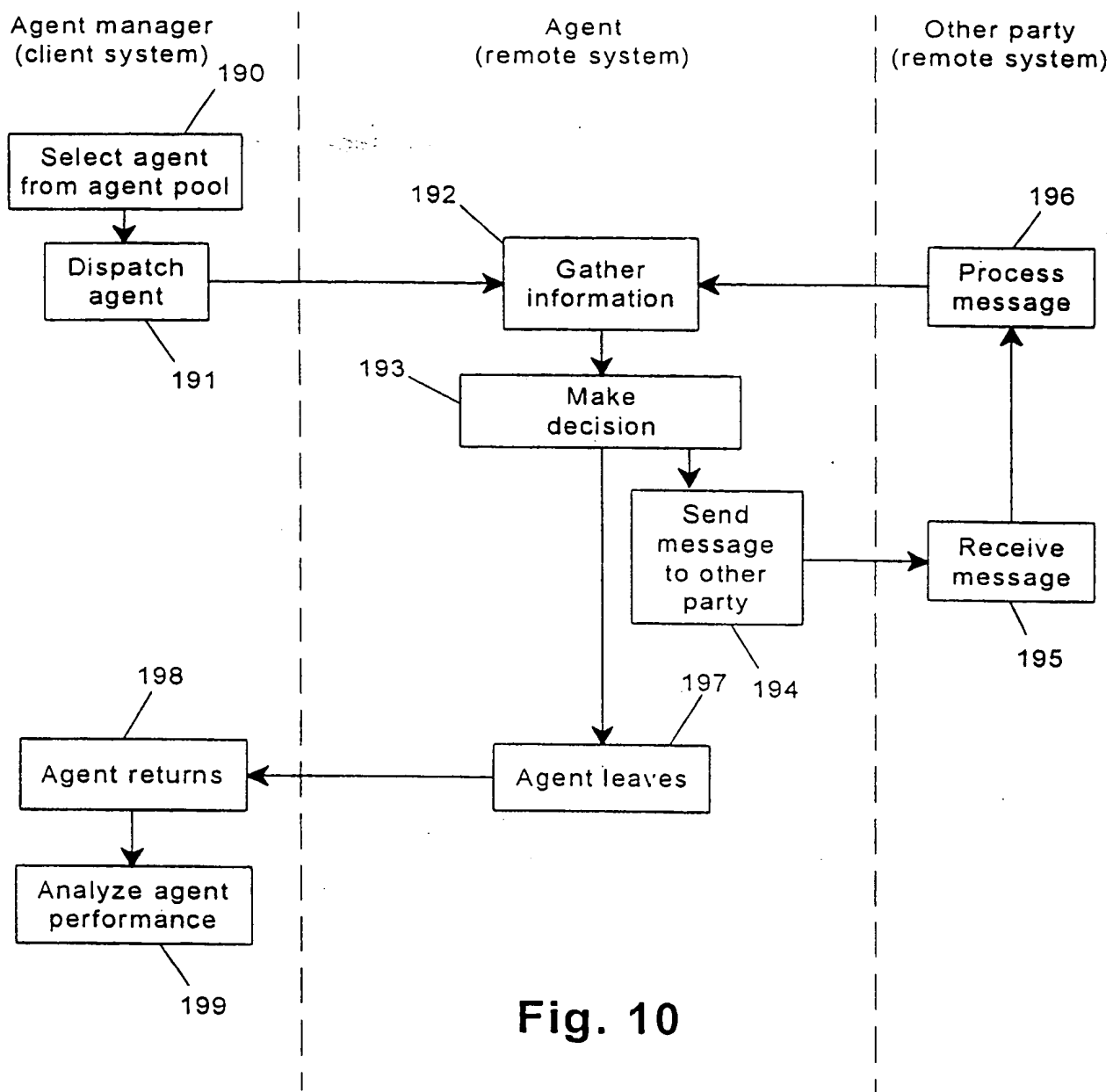
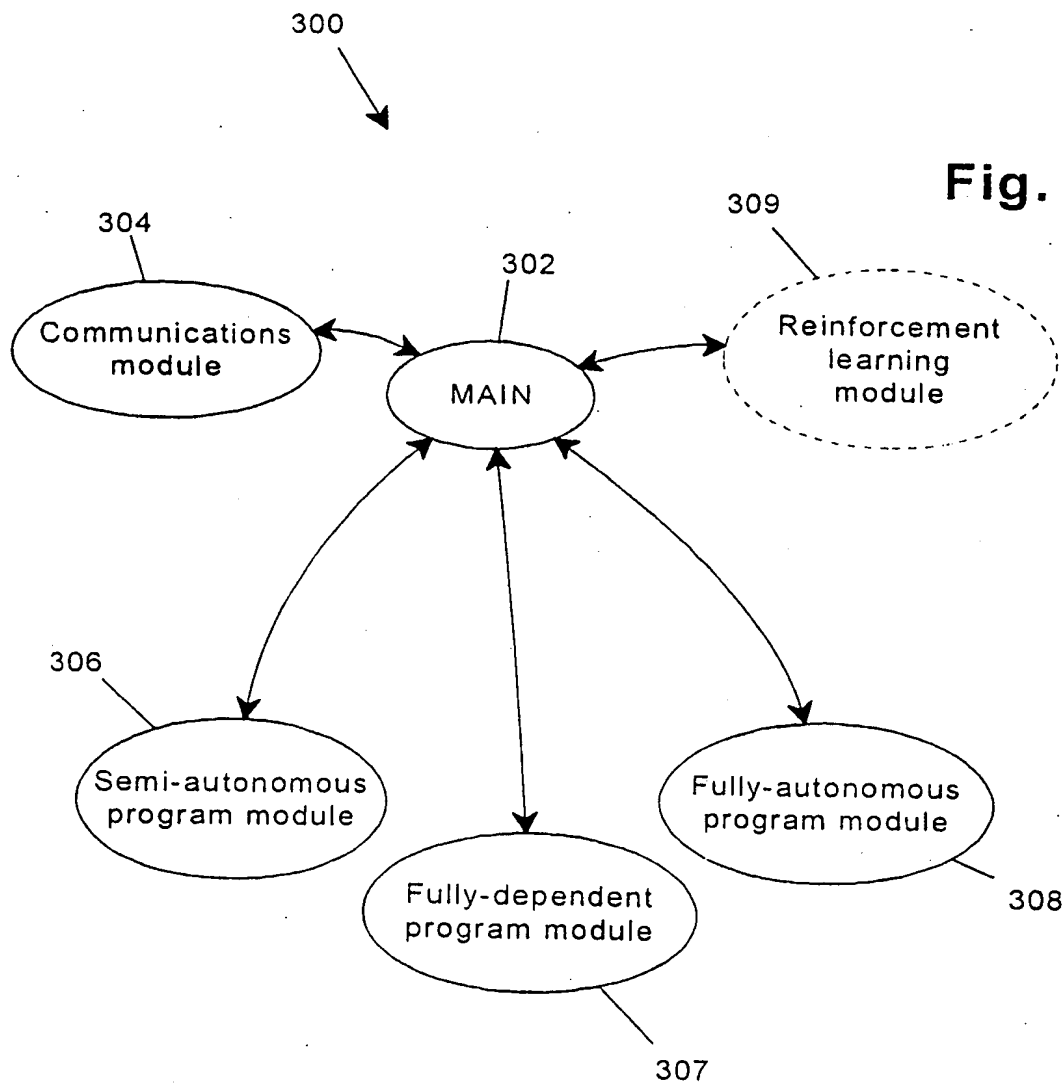


Fig. 10

**Fig. 11**

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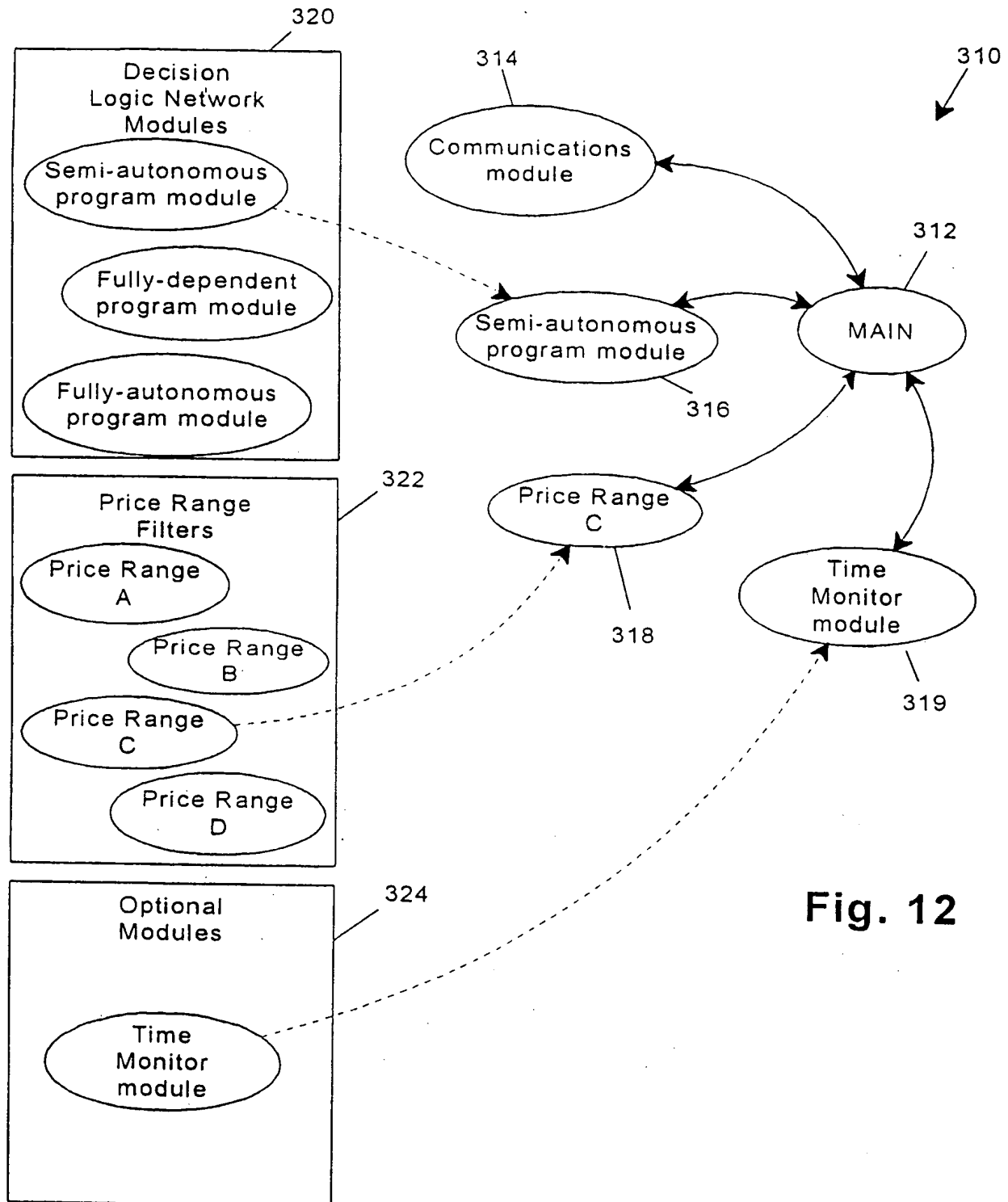


Fig. 12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/04942

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G06F 19/00, 15/18

US CL : 706/10, 12, 45

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 706/10, 12, 45, 25

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Proceedings First Int'l. Conf. on Multi-Agent Systems, MIT Press

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

STN, IEEE CD-ROM

search terms: intelligent agents, dispatching, reinforcement learning, security, electronic commerce

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	SHETH, B. and Maes, P. Evolving Agents for Personalized Information Filtering, Proc. Ninth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Applications 1993; pages 345-352, especially sections 3.2 and 3.5.	1-3, 5, 6, 10-12, 14, 18-23
A	US 5,355,444 A[CHIRICO et al] 11 October 1994, Fig. 1.	1, 5, 10, 11, 14, 18, 20, 21



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*& document member of the same patent family
*O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
*P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

09 JUNE 1998

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	SANDHOLM, T. and Lesser, V., Issues in Automated Negotiation and Electronic Commerce: Extending the Contract Net Framework; Proc. First International Conference on Multi-Agent Systems June 1995; pages 328-335.	1, 7, 10, 15